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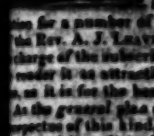
AGENTS.

Col. E. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Gen. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1839.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Thursday,	6 [illegible]	5 21	For February, 1839.
Friday,	6 36	5 23	D. H. M.
Saturday,	6 37	5 23	Last 9 1 39 aft.
Sunday,	6 36	5 24	New 15 16 17 even.
Monday,	6 35	5 25	First 23 2 39 aft.
Tuesday,	6 33	5 27	Full 28 3 24 morn.
Wednesday	6 32	5 28	

SOUTHERN FEMALE INSTITUTE.



THIS Institution, located in a retired and most beautiful spot just to the southeast of the village of Charlotte, N. C., and having been in successful operation for a number of years past, under the care of the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth and Lady, is now under the charge of the subscriber as Principal, who hopes to render it so attractive for its literary advantages, as it is for the beauty of its natural scenery. As the general plan only, can be presented in a prospectus of this kind, the attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the following remarks, comprising some of the leading features of the school.

1. The Principal as a stranger in this section of the country, must be allowed to say, that he engages in the business of instruction as a permanent thing; and one to which his attention has been directed for years. His whole time, and exclusive attention will therefore, be devoted to his work; and he will not rest, satisfied till this Seminary stands in its rank among the very first.

2. The course of study in the Institution, embraces such instruction as is given to the highest class of schools, in the elementary and higher branches of English—the elements of the Natural Sciences—Mathematics—Greek and Latin—and as soon as practicable, embrace French, Music, Painting and Drawing at all events; and whatever others, patronage may warrant.

3. In giving instruction, it will be the constant aim of the Principal to excite in the minds of his pupils a high degree of interest in whatever branch they may pursue—to eradicate to the utmost of his power, the feeling that any particular study is dry and void of interest.

For the purpose of adding interest to a large portion of the studies, as well as rendering them much more rapidly and easily understood, the Seminary is furnished with an extensive set of Apparatus, by which, experiments will be made in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; and the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry and Astronomy illustrated. In addition to the use of Globes, Maps, &c., in the study of Geography, large outline Maps, adapted to Woodbridge's Universal Geography, will be used in advanced classes, and from which they will recite. These where introduced have been attended with invariable success.

4. At the same time that we hope to throw an interest by various means, into every study pursued, we are far from intimating, or even hinting, any thing approaching to superficiality. We must be thorough—we must go over the ground inch by inch, and parents must wait patiently the result. We know of no "royal road"—our only hope is in honest, and long continued effort. Studies, after parents are perfectly satisfied—and not till then—of our competency as instructors, we ask that pupils may be under our care for a series of terms. Discipline of mind requiring years of training, is to be very advanced by a change of schools and books.

5. Parents are weekly informed, by regular reports of the attendance, department and scholarship, of their daughters. If the friends of the pupils attach sufficient importance to these reports, they are almost sure to produce happy results; as the principal's own experience, and knowledge of their use, has fully demonstrated. The business of training mind—of fitting it for strong and energetic, as well as correct moral action, is one of almost unequaled responsibility! And hence, the most faithful and best directed efforts of teachers will prove comparatively futile, without the general co-operation of the patrons of the school.

6. In the government of the school, moral suasion is deemed the best influence; and in no case will rigid rules be introduced, without patient and protracted efforts to show their necessity, and obtain the sanction of the pupils. Still, the government of the school must be efficient, and its duties have a clock work regularity. The principles of the Bible upon the common ground of all orthodox denominations, will be the standard of morality.

7. The scholastic year consists of ten months, and is resolved into two sessions of five months each. The first session commences October 1st—the second, 1st of March and closes with July. Vacation during August and September.

Terms:

For Spelling, Reading, Defining Words, Emerson's 1st part in Arithmetic, Elements of Geography, $6 50 per session.

Elements of History, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Emerson's 2d part, Olney's & Woodbridge's Geography, Written Arithmetic, Penmanship, $10 50 per session.

Worcester's Elements of History, Goldsmith's Rome, Gillie's Greece, Watt's on the Mind, Colburn's or Day's Algebra, Euclid, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, English Grammar, Parker's Exercises in Composition, Geography of the Heavens, Woodbridge's Universal Geography, Logic, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Examination of the English Finite, Colburn's Algebra and Emerson's 2d part, $12 50 per session.

In addition to the above, for Lectures with apparatus, $5
Music, $4
French, $
Drawing and Painting, $6

As the Principal maintains the ordeal on his own responsibility, he must require the payment of every bill, one or before the close of each session. No deduction made for pupils, who enter after the session has commenced.

Gi Spencer, Principal.

Charlotte, Feb'y 1, 1839. 439y

P. S. The Principal has commodious a few pupils with board in his family, to whom he will endeavor to give a pleasant and agreeable home—who will have his constant watch and guidance; and for whose education and moral deportment he will be responsible.

For Board, furnished room, washing, fuel, Lights and Instruction in all the branches of English with Latin and Greek, $150 per year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MUSIC OF THE HEART.

BY W. B. GALLAGHER.

The music of the heart is deep,
And when tears thread to wild measuring,
In vain you bid the chidings sleep
That stir its trembling mirth are dancing.
Bright dreams of childhood's yesterday,
Are mingling with the dark to-morrow,
Leading it pulse—a thousand ray
Of joy, to light that page of sorrow.

Affection's impulse, and the gush
Of joy and of kindly feeling,
Upon the wildered senses rush,
Like music from a wind-harp stealing;
The voices of the absent dead
The whisperings of gentleness breathing,
And from the past's forgotten bed
The shadowed hopes of youth are waking.

The secrets of the heart is deep,
Two often breathing hopes of sadness,
That win the wearied eye from sleep,
And turn delirious thoughts to madness.
It comes!—'tis strange that it should throw
So much of gloom upon the morrow,
As if that after-time of woe
Had not, itself, enough of sorrow.

It comes—It comes!—the sorrowing strain
Rolls heavily; and Lethe's waters
Are heaving like a mighty main,
When sea-gods war for ocean's daughters.
It comes—the voice of other years.
Whose prisony joys have all departed,
To commune with a child of tears,
And with the scared and weary-hearted.

From the New York National Banner.

The following story appeared in a paper printed in this city in the year 1770, and is stated to be a fact:

Keep the Loaf under your own Arm.

At this time there is living at Harlem an old man, who relates the following remarkable story of himself. He was possessed of a pretty good farm with slaves, and every thing necessary for a farmer, at Harlem, and had but one child, a son, who, marrying, it was agreed that the young couple should live in the house with him, as he was a widower. Things went exceedingly well for some time, when the son proposed to the father that he should make over to him his estate, promising to build a new house, and otherwise improve the farm. The father, through persuasion, gave him a deed or gift of it, and every thing belonging thereto.

After a few years, as the father grew old, he became a little fretful and dissatisfied, while the son, thinking he had nothing more to expect from him, forgot his filial duty, and used him as bad as one of his servants. The old man was no longer permitted to eat at the same table with him and his wife, but was obliged to eat his meals in the chimney corner, and was continually ill used by them. The old man ate victuals daily from a wooden bowl his son had made him; his grandson, seeing his father make this bowl, set about making just such another, and being asked by his father what he made it for, answered—"For you to eat out of when you grow as old as grandfather.' Although this ought to have turned his heart, and made him reflect that as he dealt by his father, he might expect to be dealt with by his children when he grew old, it had no effect upon him: and the ill usage to the old man was carried to such a height that he could no longer bear it, but left the house and went to a relation and neighbor of his, declaring that if his friend could not help him to get his estate back, he should be obliged to come and live with him. His friend answered him that he might come and live with him, and if he would follow his directions, he would help him to his estate again. 'Go,' said he, 'take this bag of dollars, carry it to your room at your son's, lock it up well in your chest, and about the time you expect they will call you down to dinner, shut your door, and have all your dollars spread on a table in the middle of the room. When they call you, make a noise with them by sweeping them off the table into the bag again.

The old man did as he was desired; his daughter-in-law came to call him to dinner, and finding the door shut, she had the curiosity to peep through the key-hole, saw the bag of dollars, and the old man sweeping them off the table. Surprised at it, she called her husband; but he would not believe it. The next day the old man again counted his dollars, and packed up some thing in a paper like paper money. His son went up to call him. They took no notice of it to the old man, but when he came down, insisted on his sitting at the table with them, and behaved mannerly civil towards him. The old man related to his friend what he had done who gave him directions how to act if his son asked him for the money. After a few days the old man having been very busy in counting the money again, his son asked him what money it was he had been counting.

"Only some money I received for the discharge of one of the bonds I had standing out. I expect more in a few days, and fear I shall be obliged to take Mr. N——'s farm, upon which I have a mortgage, as he is not able to raise the money; and if the farm is sold it will not fetch as much as will discharge the mortgage."

A few days after this, the son told the father that he intended to build a house on the farm, and would be glad if his father would let him have the money which he saw him counting.

"Yes, child," said the father, 'all that I have will come to you; I intend giving you the bonds and mortgage I have; but I think it will be best to have it put altogether in a new deed of gift. I will get neighbor L——to call here and draw a new one."

Accordingly, his friend and cousin, who had advised the measure, came to the house and the son gave the father the deed that another might be drawn. When the old man had got the instrument into his hand, in the presence of his friend he broke off the seal, and committed the writing to the fire, saying—

"Burn cursed instrument of my folly and misery! And you, children, as this estate is all my own again, must remove immediately, unless you will be content to be my tenant. I have now learned that it is best for a parent to hold the loaf under his own arm; and that one father can better maintain ten children, than ten children can one father."

THE PROFESSOR OF SIGNS,
OR TWO WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.

In the days of King James the first, the "Solomon" of England, the Embassador from the Kingdom of Spain, in conversation with James, spoke of the difficulties he met with in his intercourse with strangers, and lamented that there was not in the colleges Professors to teach the language of Signs, which should be a universal language among the people of all countries. His Majesty, as much given to the sin of boasting as any man need be, declared that at his college of Aberdeen, there was an officer, a professor, who taught the language of Signs. O, said the Embassador, I will go and converse with him. But said the King, it is a great way off, many hundred miles. If it were ten thousand leagues I will see him. I will start off to-morrow. Saying which he bowed and left the King. James finding in what a dilemma he had placed himself, immediately wrote to the heads of the college, stating what he had done, and ordered them to prepare immediately for the Embassador's visit, and to get off as well as they could. The professors were bothered at first what to do; but the King's command they dared not disobey; at last thought of one Geordy, who had but one eye, whom they believed would bring them off if any could. Geordy was accordingly procured, and was duly tutored, wigged and gowned to prepare for the Embassador. In due time the Embassador arriving, made known his business, and was ushered, with due ceremony into the room where Geordy was, the professors remaining trembling in an adjoining room.

The Embassador, after a brief conversation with Geordy, returned to the room where the college officers were, and declared himself highly gratified with his intercourse with the Professor of Signs. They wished him to give the particulars.—"When I entered the room, I held up *one* finger, signifying there is one God. He replied by holding up *two*, meaning that there was two, the Father and the Son. I held up *three*, signifying the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. He answered by clenching his hand, signifying that these *three* were *one*." (For the Embassador were a "good Catholic," and of course believed in the sublime mystery.) "I then took from my pocket an orange, signifying that God was good in giving us the luxuries of life. He answered by holding up a piece of bread, signifying that God gives not only the luxuries, but the necessaries of life." The Embassador then left the place, and Geordy was called in to give his version of what took place. "The rascal," said he, "dont you think the first provoking thing he did, was to hold up one finger, as much as to say you have got but *one eye*. I held up two fingers to let him know that I thought my one eye as good as his two. He then held up three fingers, to say there were but three between us. I clenched my fist, shook it in his face, and had a mind to knock him down, and would have done it but for displeasing your worships. Well, then, to provoke me still further, he held up an orange, as much as to say, 'see here—your poor beggarly, cold country, can't produce the like of this.' I held up a piece of barley bannock, to tell him I did'nt care a d——n for his orange so long as I could get this. But I'm sorry after all, I did'nt knock the rascal down, and will do it if he provokes me again."

From the Farmers' Register.

TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

BY CULTOR, A FARMER.—No. I.

Preparatory Remarks.—The introduction of the culture of silk in the United States has been an object of great interest for some years past, and has been steadily on the increase, until it has now become almost, if not quite, a mania. In 1826, a silk-worm was a curiosity in most of the states of the union; and but little was known or said about it. At that time the writer of these remarks commenced calling public attention to the subject, and for seven years kept a laboratory expressly for the purpose of obtaining and diffusing information. He had access to all the books then extant on the subject, but they afforded little practical information. Every thing was new to him, and every thing consequently was to be learned from experiment. Happily, the simplicity of the whole routine was such, that careful observation and diligence enabled him to acquire the information he sought without material difficulty. From time to time he has published the result of his experiences, on the subject generally, and on particular branches; but as the public feeling has now become more generally enlisted in its favor, the demand for information has increased. The writer is almost daily applied to for his opinions and the result of his experience. He has therefore determined to publish the following treatise.

The subject conveniently divides itself into three parts, *viz.* The *culture of the mulberry, rearing the silk worm* and *reeling, twisting, and preparation of raw silk.* And these three divisions can conveniently be discussed in three numbers of the Farmers' Register. The following pages complete the first part, *the culture of the mulberry*, and it is hoped with sufficient clearness to enable any one to understand the subject distinctly. On the whole subject we shall endeavor to avoid disputations, entering into no critical or controversies on disputed points; but giving our own opinions freely. If we describe one practice and say nothing of another, it is because we know the one to be the right one, and therefore say nothing of the other; for why should we take up our own and the reader's time in describing that which we know to be useless? With these introductory remarks we submit the first number to the public.

The Mulberry, Multicaulis Culture, &c.

The first thing to be done in the commencement of the culture of silk, is, of course, to provide a full supply of mulberry leaves. The leaves must be abundant, that no stinting of the worms may occur from any cause, at a moment when the whole crop depends upon a full and ample supply of food, which is during the last ten days of their feeding. The mulberry orchard must be convenient to the laboratory, that the expense of attendants for gathering leaves may be as small as possible. There are many accidents that may cause the loss of leaves; during rainy weather it is necessary to gather a supply for a few days ahead, that they may be dried before feeding them to the worms;† those may become spoiled, and thus lost. Therefore we should generally make provision for double the quantity of leaves that we expect to consume; for if we lose none, the cost of this extra provision will be trifling, compared to that of a whole crop of worms, from a deficiency. This is the only mode by which we can effect an insurance against such loss.

*This new treatise furnished from a source of such high authority, would under any circumstances, constitute a very valuable portion of the original matter of the Farmers' Register; but more especially interesting, and useful for practical instruction, will it be at this particular juncture, when so many persons, who are totally unacquainted with the business, are about to commence the planting of the Chinese mulberry tree, and expect to commence the rearing of silk-worms. To supply the manifest want of such a manual of instruction as could be relied on for truth, and sound views, from a writer having much practical experience, as well as knowledge of all that has been published in this country on the subject, was the object which induced our request to Mr. Smith to write a treatise on silk-culture, as much in detail as his arduous engagements would permit him to prepare. The first number of the proposed series, is the commencement of his fulfilment of our request.—Ed. Far. Reg.

†I have seen with much surprise a statement in the newspapers that a gentleman had made experiments in feeding silk-worms with wet leaves, and that the result was very favorable, the cocoons made by worms thus fed containing 600 yards of silk, &c. If the statement be not a hoax, and one calculated and intended to do injury, by causing the destruction of whole crops of silk-worms, it must have been founded upon a very insufficient scale to test its merits. I have seen the evil not only of feeding with wet leaves, but even with leaves too succulent. I would therefore caution silk-growers against such statements; and advise, that if they wish to try the experiment of feeding with wet leaves, to do so with a single hurdle, and not risk the loss of the whole crop; for he is known that the ripest, the driest worms, confirmed by wet leaves, will generally spread over and destroy all the worms in the largest establishment in a very few hours from its first appearance.

The kind of mulberry to be employed, is the next object of attention. When I published my 'Treatise on the Culture of Silk,' in 1830, I had very little experience with the new Chinese variety, the morus multicaulis. I had at that time been but three or four years in the country, was not known at all except to very few individuals, and had, of course not been propagated to any extent. It is true, I had the tree in my possession, and knew its value from a brief experiment in 1828 and 1829; but my supply of leaves from it was necessarily very limited, and though I was satisfied of its superiority as food for silk worms, I was not prepared by sufficient practice and observation of its character, to say that it was capable of supplying the place of the white mulberry. I was not sure that it was sufficiently hardy; nor, even if every way preferable to the white, that a supply could be obtained sufficient for the extensive country. I therefore said nothing about it in that treatise, but gave the white mulberry the preference. After the publication of my treatise, however, in 1830, I satisfied myself of the superiority of the multicaulis over every other variety in every point. I found that it could be propagated more rapidly than any other tree, by cuttings and layers; that it furnished a supply leaves in one fourth the time required by the white mulberry, and therefore could be made to make returns for capital invested in it so much sooner; that a pound of its of leaves contained as much nutritive matter as a pound and a quarter of the white mulberry; that the expense and trouble of gathering the leaves was not one-tenth as great as those attending the white; that the worms consume the whole leaf, thus leaving the hurdles less encumbered with the refuse; that the silk made from it was of a very superior quality, in strength and lustre; and finally, that the worms in all cases gave it the preference over all other kinds. In my experiments I had the advantage of using fifteen different kinds of mulberry, and have often placed leaves from all of them together upon the hurdles; and the silk-worms invariably seized upon and consumed the morus multicaulis first. Up to the present time I have found no reason to change my opinion of the valuable qualities of this tree in any of the above particulars; on the contrary every year has confirmed it.

One point of comparison between the morus multicaulis and other varieties I have reserved for separate discussion; not from any doubt remaining in my mind, but from its importance, viz. its *hardiness*, or capacity for resisting the effects of our severe winters. I have now had ten years' experience, and have had the tree exposed to all the severities of the last ten winters, (near Baltimore,) and have never yet lost a tree, nor the bark of a tree of the morus multicaulis, from severe killing. Fortunately, the situation where I first planted my trees were high and dry, and the soil composed of sandy loam. The trees throve remarkably well there, grew early in the season, ripened their wood early in autumn, and withstood the inclemencies of the winter without a bud perishing. But some of my friends to whom I had given trees, and who planted them in rich low ground, lost them entirely, or had the tops killed to the ground; and this fact led me to the conclusion, that high, dry, sandy, or loamy soils, were the proper situations for them; and all my future experience has confirmed me in it. All who formerly lost their trees in winter, and have removed them to high situations, have experienced the benefit of the change. The conclusion is, that the morus multicaulis is a *high land tree*, and when cultivated on high grounds it is perfectly hardy, and capable of withstanding our winters as much so as any of our native trees. During the winters of 1831-2, my old tree, (the first one that ever came to the United States, and which I yet possess,) was removed to the premises of a friend for safe keeping, (as I was removing to a farm in the country, and not knowing how long I might remain,) and was exposed to all the severities of that most inclement winter. I felt sure that it must have been killed, if not by the winter generally, certainly by that most terrible visitation of frost on the 17th and 18th of March, 1832. But to my surprise and great pleasure it did not lose a bud on that occasion. What is very singular there was a white mulberry tree standing within 50 feet of it, six or seven years old, that was killed entirely by the winter. Both were equally exposed. I do not intend to infer from this, that the morus multicaulis was more hardy than the white; nor can I account for the death of the latter; the fact however was before my eyes. The trunk of the white mulberry, which was about three inches diameter, was split to the heart from the ground to the limbs. This old multicaulis tree was again removed to its present site in my garden, in the autumn of 1835, and of course now receives considerable protection from the house on the north, and other houses on the other sides. It makes generally young wood from 4 to 8

feet high every year, and the leaves on the young wood are generally 12 to 14 inches long, and 11 to 13 wide. Besides this old tree I have always had others in various situations. Those I had on the farm in 1831, '32, were planted on a hill, perfectly exposed to the north-west blast. The farm is at an elevation of 3 to 400 feet above tide. They withstood the effects of the winter perfectly. From all these considerations and facts, I think I am authorized in pronouncing the multicaulis perfectly hardy, when cultivated on high ground—its proper situation. But it is said that the multicaulis is not generally adopted in France and Italy in the silk establishments; and therefore there must be some fault in it. Some say it does not live long—soon decays—the silk made from it is weak and of a flimsy quality. All of which I know, from my own experience and the experience of all who have given it a trial, to be incorrect. The demand for trees has always been so great that it was found more profitable to sell them than to keep them to feed silk-worms with; as they could get more money for one young tree than a dozen would produce in silk. They have also their ancient prejudices to contend with, and their ancient customs to contend in France and Italy. There the mulberry trees are owned by land holders, and the leaves are sold to the raisers of silk worms by weight. These land holders have their old white mulberry trees on their estates, and they of course will be compelled to get rid of them before they adopt the multicaulis. These facts render it quite probable that the multicaulis is not generally adopted there; it would be a wonder if it were, for it is not often that we find any people, French, Italian or American, willing to manufacture an article, worth when made only a penny, from materials that he can sell for a shilling. And it is the same in the United States. How many societies have been incorporated for the culture of silk, and how many individuals have commenced plantations of trees for the same purpose? And yet where is the silk they have produced? We, it is true, occasionally hear of this, and that person having produced his hundred bushels of cocoons; and of this and that fine specimen of silk; but generally these silk societies and individuals have found they could raise and sell trees to more profit than they could realize from feeding silk-worms, and they have generally adopted that course. This will do no injury to the public, for soon the whole country will be supplied with the trees, and then both societies and individuals will fall back to their original object the culture of silk.

Description of the Multicaulis.

The morus multicaulis is a dwarf tree, or more properly a large shrub, with *many stalks*, as its specific name implies, growing like the hazel, lilac, &c. It is continually sending up young shoots from the crown of the root, and when these become numerous, and the tree 6 or 8 years old, some of the oldest stalks die out: but whether from natural decay or being perished by their vigorous young brethren, I am unable to say. My old tree has been as high as fifteen feet, 6 or 7 feet of which was young wood; but as I generally cut off most of the young wood for propagation it has never exceeded that height. The leaves when full grown on the vigorous wood are 12 to 15 inches in length and 10 to 13 inches wide. The rapidity of their growth causes the ribs to grow much faster than the stem of the leaf, and hence the large leaves, are always *concave*, so that they cannot be spread out flat without tearing them from the edges to the mid-rib. The leaves are so heavy that they always hang, pendulous, and folded somewhat like a towel hung up on a nail. The surface of the leaf has a somewhat glossy appearance on the outer surface, but is a little rough to the touch. The fruit of the multicaulis is very black when ripe, and when crushed yields an intense purple juice, the stain of which is exceedingly difficult to wash out. The fruit is about the size and form of the white mulberry, but generally contains very little good seed—probably my old tree never produced more than 20 at one season.

It is a remarkable fact that all the species and varieties of the mulberry tree are exempt from the depredations of all insects except the silk-worm. During ten years that I have been a close and daily observer of the morus multicaulis particularly, I never saw an insect of any kind upon it. The common caterpillar seems to be omniverous—with the exception of the mulberry only—it never attacks that. The elms few years ago was considered exempt; but it also is now annually stripped of its foliage by insects; and the *linden* also suffers more or less, but the mulberry remains untouched. Even the grasshoppers of the present year, 1833, more destructive than they were ever before known to be, pass by the mulberry, seemingly in acknowledgment of the great law of nature which devotes it as food for the silk worm exclusively.* On the other hand there is *no other* vegetable that I was ever able to make the silk worm eat as food. I have starved them it is true, till they would eat lettuce; and ultimately till they would nibble oak leaves; but they eat

* The fact stated in the text is without doubt very generally true, but not universally. Within a few days, we have seen several young multicaulis trees, partly stripped of their leaves by hordes of caterpillars, which had spread their webs over the part of the plant of which the leaves were already destroyed, and whose depredations were in full operation, when they were discovered and killed.—*Am. Far. Reg.*

them and all other substitutes human beings, in a state of starvation, eat their companions, not sparing even their own legs, before the hope of starving nature a few moments longer. The *Osage orange, Maclura*, is an exception. They eat that freely; but it is in like a mulberry in all its characters, that it required considerable beginning in the naturalists to call it by another name.

Having given my preference for the multicaulis, over all other kinds, and my reasons for it, it will not be expected of me to say any thing of other kinds; for, if the reader puts confidence in what is here written, he will adopt the multicaulis without inquiring about other kinds; and if he does not that confide in my statements, any thing I could say about other kinds would be of no avail.

The mode of cultivating the multicaulis, is the next subject for consideration. The simplest and most common plan is as follows. Prepare the ground in the spring as for corn. Run furrows four or five feet apart, as preparatory to planting corn. Then take the limbs and young wood that grew last year, cut off close to the tree, and lay them lengthwise in the furrow; the but-end of the limb a short distance, a foot or so, from the top end of the last laid down; cover the whole limb with a hoe, about one or two inches deep; generally, every bud on each limb will grow, and make a tree 3 to 5 feet high by autumn. The ground should be kept free from grass and weeds, by cultivation as in corn. About the last of July, it is best to take a sharp spade and separate the young trees, by driving it down midway between them, but this is not essential; they can be separated when taken up the spring following. The next spring they should be taken up and planted in regular form in the orchard, where they are permanently to remain. The best method is to plant them 6 or 8 feet apart in the row, and the rows 10 to 15 feet apart—the rows running north and south, or north-west and south-east. By this mode of cultivation, it will be perceived that eight or ten times as many multicaulis trees may be raised on an acre of ground, as of *corn hills*, and that as the crop is ready for the market, (when they are raised to sell) as early as a crop of corn, there is no reason for the extravagant prices demanded for them. They would be a very profitable crop at five cents a tree.

There are other modes of cultivation which it may be well to describe here. Where cuttings are scarce, and the loss of any of them is of much consideration, a hot-bed should be made in the usual way, and the cuttings started in it as follows: Cut all the limbs and young wood into short pieces, with *one bud on each*; lay them flat on the surface of the hot bed in lines lengthwise, the ends of the cuttings a quarter of an inch apart, and the lines of cuttings two inches apart, with the bud uppermost. Then sift rich garden mould over them, half an inch deep, and put the glass frames on the beds. Every night and morning, water them with a watering-pot, merely enough to keep the earth moist. They should be planted in the hot bed one month before the usual disappearance of frost. In and around Baltimore, about the 1st of April is the time, as frost usually disappears altogether, about the 1st to the 10th of May. By the time the frost disappears, the young plants will be about the size of cabbage plants, and may be taken out of the bed and planted in the orchard where they are permanently to grow. During the time they are in hot-beds, care should be taken in warm days to give them air, by raising the glass frames; and if severe frosts occur to cover the glasses with straw, or matting; and when set out in the field they should be well watered for a few days in the evening. The practice of propagating as above from single buds was first adopted by me, and followed for many years to very great advantage: and I am not sure but that is still the best, as it often occurs that a cold backward spring cuts a great portion of the cuttings planted in cold ground as first recommended above. Besides, in the hot-bed system, the trees get a month the start and make larger and finer trees. But in very extensive plantations it is "*too troublesome.*" A convenient hot-bed may be formed by those who are not provided with frames, &c., and are not acquainted with forcing gardens, as follows: Dig a pit two feet deep, four feet wide, and ten to twenty feet long, or as long as you please, if you have manure enough. Fill it with fresh horse dung six inches to a foot above the top. When you perceive it getting hot and settling down, cover it with six inches of rich garden mould, and rake it level and smooth. Let it remain for two or three days until the heat begins to decline, and then put in the cuttings as above. At night, when cold, lay some light brush over the bed, and spread straw or mats over them, and water them as in the regular hot-bed. This method will generally be found to answer all the purposes of a perfect hot bed.

Another method is by layers. Instead of cutting off the limbs and tops, bend the whole tree down to the ground, and cover it, limbs and all, two or three inches deep, with good mould—it would be well to turn up the ends of the limbs, so that the points are just above ground. All the buds on the whole tree that are under ground, will generally grow and each one make a tree by the autumn, when they are to be taken up and separated. The objection to this plan is, that the young trees are apt to be too crowded, and consequently do not grow as large as when the limbs and young wood are cut off, as in the first mode; and I do not find that it is any more certain, or puts it in the power of any one advantage over that mode. All other modes of propagation, grafting, &c., are perfectly useless, and therefore nothing need be said about them.

It seems, however, proper to remark, in explanation of the omission to give the mode of raising the multicaulis from seed, that this tree produces seed very scantily. Probably an acre of trees of full growth would not produce an ounce of good seed. It is generally the case with all plants that are readily propagated by other means, that they do not produce seeds, if any seed. But though the multicaulis were to produce seed as abundantly as the white or any other variety, its propagation by cuttings would still be the most eligible mode. The mulberry seed lies a long time in the ground before it vegetates, generally 5 to 6 weeks, and in the mean time the weeds get the start, and smother the young plants as fast as they appear unless the most untiring vigilance and care be observed in keeping the beds clean. Even then, in spite of care and industry, many—a great proportion—of the little plants will be destroyed in the process of weeding. Even after you have raised the plants above the influence of weeds, they are tardy of growth, and do not produce leaves of full size till they have been propagated by cuttings, layers, &c., for three or four years. All idea of raising them from seed will be abandoned by every one as soon as they become acquainted with the facility with which they are propagated by cuttings, the scantiness of seed produced by them, and the difficulty of raising them from seed.

I cannot omit the present opportunity of again cautioning the people of this country against the impositions that have been for several years practised, and are yet continued, *of selling morus multicaulis seed*. No such seed ever has or probably ever will be for sale here or elsewhere; and those who pretend to sell it are imposing upon the public a worthless article. The tree does not bear seed enough to pay for the trouble of saving it, even if it sold for its weight in gold. That the seed will produce the genuine multicaulis, I have no doubt, but it will require some years of successive propagation by cuttings to develop its peculiar characters, large leaves, &c. But this question is a matter of little moment, as no person will resort to seed when they can obtain cuttings.

The soil, situation, &c., best adapted to the morus multicaulis, have already been mentioned in a previous part of this paper. The soil should be such as will yield a fair crop of corn; if made richer, the trees will grow larger but the advantage will not compensate the extra expense. It should be sandy loam, if possible; but gravelly or stony soil answers well; heavy clay soils do not do so well. The situation *must be high land*—that is, it must not be low bottom land. Hill sides are best; the tops of hills next; level lands are good, provided they are eight or ten feet above the streams of water, and not subject to water standing on them after heavy rains; but if they are surrounded by hills they will not do, being more subject to early and late frosts than if not thus surrounded by hills. It must be borne in mind, that we are discussing the subject of soils and situations best adapted for the permanent occupation of the multicaulis. Where the trees are raised to sell, or to be removed in autumn, then rich alluvial or loamy bottom land is best. The trees will grow larger there; and as there is to be no risk of winter killing, there is no other objection. In cold seasons, however, and especially in cold late springs, bottom lands are too cold for them, and consequently the trees will be small. In all cases when they are grown on bottom lands, they should be taken up in the month of November, and *buried* root and branch on some high dry situation; covering them about one foot deep. This will preserve them effectually till spring, when they should be planted out, as above directed, in a proper soil and situation. Cuttings are preserved in the same way; cut them off close to the tree in November, dig a pit two feet deep in a high situation, put them into it, mingling earth among them, and finally cover them up a foot deep at least; filling the pit entirely, and arching it as in burying potatoes, &c. Those who fear the loss of the cuttings if left remaining on the trees, can certainly save in this way; but if trees are in proper situations there is no danger of the cuttings being killed; unless indeed from late planting in the spring, or some other cause, the wood of the cuttings has not been properly ripened. In that case, all the unripe wood will of course be killed by winter if left on the tree, and it will be proper to take the cuttings off and bury them as above.

Much has been said about making *hedges* of the morus multicaulis. As a barrier against cattle or other stock it will not do. Cattle are very fond of it, and will eat the leaves and even branches as large as the finger of the young wood. It may be used as an ornamental hedge, however, and planted in hedge form in fields, to great advantage. The distance between the rows or hedges in the latter case may be from 12 to 20 feet; the latter will admit the passage of a cart for conveying leaves to the laboratory.

In conclusion, I believe I have said every thing that need be said on the subject of the mulberry, its culture, &c. In the next number we shall discuss the rearing of silk-worms, laboratory, &c.

MR. SPEAKER POLK.

The following is the close of Mr. Binney's remarks on the proposition to appoint the Investigating Committee by ballot. It must be pleasant to Mr. Polk to sit and listen to such remarks from a gentleman, confessedly one of the most talented and influential on the House of the nation:—

"Sir, this, I repeat, is plainly a proceeding by *the House* on behalf of the People. The Executive has nothing to do with it. It is beyond his functions. It is founded on a power supervisory over the whole Government. It involves a display of prerogative, such as that occasionally exhibited by the House of Commons, whilst British liberty was in process of consolidation. To *the House* itself, therefore, ought it to belong, and must belong, the exclusive direction of this operation, in its subject, objects, and instruments. *The will of the House* ought to govern in all that concerns it, especially in the instruments employed to execute that will. In the selection of those instruments, the Speaker might or might not express the will of the House; while a selection by *the House* itself necessarily would express it. The Executive dreads (and it has cause to dread) the unconfirmed action of this House upon these abuses. Hence the paroxysm of eagerness to secure the appointment of the committee by the Speaker of the House, instead of the House itself!

"Sir, as I have too much respect for my character as a Representative to make, irrespectably, an unwarrantable assault upon the presiding officer of this House, so I regard too highly my character as a man, to affect for him a respect which I do not entertain. His friends in their anxiety for his services in this delicate proceeding, have chosen to bring his official character under review; and then, in some sense, extort from members opposing that functionary what, however profoundly entertained, they might have eminently forborne to express. For myself, however, I feel no embarrassment. I am here in the capacity of a Representative of the people, with high duties to perform. No considerations of respect for any public functionary, much less of selfish respect, can be allowed to interfere with the stern and full performance of those duties. Of the Speaker of the House, then, I form my opinion upon his official acts. I judge of the future by the past; and, thus judging, I make free to pronounce that in his past action he furnishes to the Executive the amplest guaranty that no exigency in the affairs of the Administration can possibly arise, to which *his devotion* will not be found completely adequate.—He knows full well the qualities which recommend him for the distinguished post he now fills; and that, as a party was to be served, *inflexible political integrity* was not a *desideratum*. And, sir, he has been true to those who elevated him, and true to the qualities for which he was elevated.—Look at his acts, public, recorded. Has he not striven to win the character and wear the honors of an *unscrupulous instrument of Executive will*, without having allowed one opportunity to pass unimproved? Nor has he been unsuccessful.

"But, sir, if the Speaker were above all exception; if his public acts could be effaced, and future independence inferred from past subserviency; if, sir, you could (as the gentleman from Maryland invariably affects to do) harness up patriotism, like another Pegasus, and soar aloft high above the influence of power, or party, or mortal dross, and *act* (as the gentleman from Maryland invariably affects to *speak*) as the spotless instrument of Heaven in works of tenderest mercy to man, still, in an emergency like this, I could not and would not, in view of the dignity and prerogatives of the House of Representatives, entrust to you this power, which Executive influence is so urgently striving to secure to you. After what has transpired, in debate and otherwise, on this question of "Who shall direct this investigation?" it is my opinion that but one course, honorable to the House, remains; and that I have already indicated.

"Allow me, sir, in conclusion, to say that there is not the smallest hope of effective investigation into these alarming abuses if you trust any thing to the Speaker of this House; because it is now manifest that such an investigation must deeply affect the Administration; and his paramount allegiance is to the head of that Administration, the President. It is vain to hope to strike the Administration through him. Fabricate your thunderbolts, and hurl them as you may at the Administration, for these deep delinquencies they fall harmless if aimed *through him*. He is, sir, a sun conductor between public justice and this Administration. The House must aim over him, by exercising for itself its own just authority."

The Boston Atlas states that the Postmaster at Charlestown, Mass., has been removed from office for refusing to vote for Parmenter, the Locofoco candidate for Congress. As soon as information of the fact was received in Washington, Kendall issued his rescript depriving the offending official of his office, and appointing another in his place.

This is the Van Buren *practice* of the Jackson *doctrine*, that the patronage of the Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections.

Van Buren says in his message that "he never doubted the utility of banks."

In his letter to Sherrod Williams, he says, he "never voted but for one bank, and for that he was sorry."—*Balt. Pat.*

The Attorney General of Mr. Wise, we understand, has entered an information against the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, for the recovery of the deposites made with that institution by the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Duane. The object of this information is to test the validity of the charter of the Bank, under the provisions of the act of Congress, passed in 1832, by which the charter was granted. The information is filed in pursuance of the opinion of the Attorney General, given to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, in his letter of the 30th of September last, a copy of which was published in the Globe of the 2d of October.—*Nat. Int.*

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The Vitriol Case.—Washington Town[illegible] end, arrested some days since on a charge of throwing a quantity of vitriol in the face of Mr. John Reese, fire warden, was on Tuesday brought out of prison and examined before Justice Merrit. He refused, by the advice of his counsel, Mr. Merrill, to answer the various questions propounded to him, as to the time he quit work on the evening of the assault; which way he went home; the clothes he wore at the time; what had become of them; whether a certain shirt produced with holes, as if burnt, was his; whether he bought new pantaloons on the following day; whether and where he had purchased any oil of vitriol, &c. At the time of his arrest there were several scars upon his face and his hands all fresh burned.

His whole appearance and manner was very much against him, and he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, in default of which he was remanded to prison. Mr. Reese has already lost one eye; the sight of one is eaten away, and the other eye is not yet out of danger.—*New York Gazette.*

The State of Missouri has paid $[illegible] for wolf-scalps.

From the Raleigh Register, 30th ultimo.

THE VAN BUREN MANIFESTO.

The 4th Resolution exhibits a shivering [illegible] principles, and a palpable confession of hypocrisy and deceit, which we did not believe that Party could be forced to admit. It contains no less than a harsh denunciation of the course pursued by their own leaders, and pertinaciously advocated by them, ever since Gen. Jackson's declaration of hostility to the Bank of the United States, with the exception of a very late period. The following is the Resolution:

Resolved, That the system of using State Banks as agents and depositories of the General Government has been tried and proved unsafe, and has led to an abuse of State power, which ought to be speedily corrected; that the revenues of the United States are collected to defray the expenses of the Government, and they ought not to be locked up in the Banks nor in the States.

Here we have a direct acknowledgment of their persevering declamation against the National Bank, and in behalf of the State Banks as "depositaries of the General Government," were but shallow and designing pretences, intended to enlist local feelings, and to secure the support of the people, only with a view of using their victory for baser and more alarming purposes. It cannot have escaped the recollection of any one, at all versed in which this system of State Bank agency was first urged, the Whigs warned the party in power of the inevitable consequences. They told them that this mighty league of the Pets" which they were connecting with the Government, and enlisting in support of the Administration, with a promise of reward for fighting its battles and propagating its doctrines, would certainly explode with "a heavy loss to the nation of its money and credit." They told them that the [illegible]-handed attempt to connect monied corporations with political schemes would inevitably disgrace and embarrassment upon the country. How were these warnings regarded? They were met with the oft-repeated and hypocritical cry (the Party themselves knew it) that the State Banks were fully competent, and even better adapted than a National Bank, for transacting the business of the Government. We were told that the Bank of the United States was corrupt and faithless but that the State Banks would do their part with fidelity and promptitude. Upon such representations as this, the people were persuaded to allow them the *Experiment*. And what has been the result?—Let this Resolution answer. We now see them denouncing their own deeds, and acknowledging that their opponents were right in condemning the exploded system as unsafe and dangerous, and as building up a combination of stipendiaries to fight the battles of the Administration.

That "the revenues of the United States are collected to defray the expenses of the Government," is a proposition, we believe, which has never been openly disputed.—For whatever purposes, however, the revenues may have been collected, we have often seen it diverted from its proper use by the Administration and its partizans, and distorted to suit political interests. It was with a view of subserving political objects that this very league with the Pet Banks was formed, which these quick sighted and consistent gentlemen have so lately found out to be dangerous to the liberties of the people, subversive of the Constitution, &c. &c. At this "defraying the expenses of the Government?" We suppose too, that Messrs. Swartwout, Price, and other Sub-Treasury defaulters were "defraying the expenses of the Government" in their late *transfer* of the public funds. Perhaps the party have concluded (now that they admit a total failure by their favorite State Bank agency) to "remove the deposites" to Europe for safe-keeping. 'Tis but an *Experiment*, and they are now the order of the day. So far, at least, all must admit that "*the work goes bravely on!*" If Gen. Jackson, six years ago, had discovered the important axiom now so authoritatively laid down by this party Caucus, our country would have been spared the present perplexity in relation to the financial concerns of the Government. If *he* had acted up to the doctrine that "the revenues of the United States were collected to defray the expenses of the Government," Uncle Sam would not now be inventing "iron safes," &c. to secure his treasures, and paying daily tribute to European nations thro' the agency of our Swartwouts, Prices, etc.

The succeeding Resolutions go on to discuss the beauties of that immaculate conception, the Sub-Treasury. In support of this late invention, the Party are even more clamorous than they were a few months ago in favor of the State Bank system. With the forced admission on their lips, that all their former schemes have exploded with ruinous loss to the country, they recommend to the People yet another "untried Experiment," and assure them that it is the balm to heal all past and present diseases!—diseases which they themselves have brought upon the country (and they are compelled to admit it) by similar innovations upon the established customs and institutions of our forefathers. Will the people sustain this *new-made fatuus*? Will they permit themselves to be drilled, year after year, in support of some experimental Executive edict, only to experience its speedy explosion, and be again summoned to the advocacy of another? Let them bear in mind that the men who are endeavoring to cram this Sub-Treasury project down their throats (*per fas, aut nefas*) now acknowledge that their own acts have produced all the difficulties and losses to which the country has been subject; and that, but a very short time since, they called us hardly upon the people to back them in their efforts to establish an opposite system, which they are now compelled to desert. Can they longer place confidence in politicians who have so often and so unblushingly betrayed them?

Charlotte:

Thursday, February 14, 1839.

☞ *The Silk Culture, &c.*—We insert this week for the benefit of such of our readers as have an intention of engaging in the rearing and cultivation of silk, a very interesting article from the Farmers' Register. The article is written by Gideon B. Smith, Esq. late Editor of the Farmer & Gardener, than whom, there is not a person in this country better able to give information on the subject of which he treats. We would advise persons to preserve this number for future reference; and as soon as we receive the other numbers we shall publish them.

☞ A very disastrous storm occurred at the North, a few days ago, which has destroyed property to a large amount.

Cotton—Sales in this town at 11 to 13 cents.

At Charleston, sales of the week 3,500 bales, from 12 to 15¼ cents, chiefly from 14 to 15. For a choice lot of 100 bales, 16 cents was refused. At Augusta, 12 to 14¼ cents.

The receipts of Cotton up to the 1st inst. at all the ports in the U. States, amount to 591,893 bales, against 734,833 to same period last year.—*Fay. Obs. 6th inst.*

Survey of Beaufort Harbor.—We are gratified to be able to state that the U. S. cutter Experiment, Lieut. Glynn, arrived at Beaufort last week, for the purpose of making a survey of that harbour with reference to its suitableness for a national navy yard. The corps awaits but the arrival of a steam boat, now on her passage from Norfolk, to commence operations. The result, we think, cannot be otherwise than favorable to the claims of that noble harbour on the national attention.—*Newbern Spectator.*

BENTON AND THE TARIFF.

Happening in the gallery of the Senate the other day when Mr. Benton was eulogizing General Jackson for destroying the Tariff, and at the same time condemning Mr. Clay and his friends, as he said, for their high tariff notions, I was induced, on my return, to recur to the vote on the passage of the Tariff for 1828, the most exceptional act, admitted on all hands, that has ever been enacted—and, sir, to my utter astonishment, I find, notwithstanding the hypocritical cant of Mr. Benton and the other friends of the administration at *this* day, this vote at *that* day stood as follows on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, *Bristol*, Bateman, Bouligny, Chase, *Dickerson*, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson of Kentucky, *Kane*, Knight, *McLane*, Marks, Noble, Ridgley, *Rowan*, *Sandford*, Seymour, Thomas, *Van Buren*, Webster, Willey—26.

NAYS—21.

Here you can see with what audacious effrontery these men can turn round and catechise Mr. Clay and his friends for favoring the protection of American industry at that time. Let them look to the vote of their *chief and file leader*.—*Madisonian.*

The Investigating Committee.—We learn from the New York Express that the investigating committee from Congress organized on Friday at the Custom house in Pine street, in the room over the Collector's in the third story. The first witnesses sent for were, Mr. Shultz, the former accountant, under Messrs. Gelston, Thompson and Swartwout. Mr. Shultz retired from office sometime since being very aged. He is a man of strict integrity and perfectly familiar with the Bond department. Mr. Fleming, the auditor was also sent for. The committee are driving on with great speed,—they have wisely seated themselves in the very spot where the defalcations were committed and where they will have every opportunity to obtain facts. We understand, says the Express, they intend to push their investigations with all possible industry, and with entire devotion to the service in which they are engaged.

It is feared that the investigation may be delayed a few days in consequence of the loss of Mr. Wise's trunk, which it is believed was stolen between Philadelphia and New York. It contains many important papers and documents upon the subject of the inquiry.

The Investigating Committee.—The N. Y. Express says that this body works without ceasing. As soon as breakfast is over, they go to the Custom House, and do not adjourn till 4 o'clock to their dinners, after which is over, they recommence their labors, and sometimes do not stop till after 10 o'clock, P. M. An Augean Stable like that Mr. Price has been feeding in is not to be cleansed by ten hour sessions—but by *Hercules*, who labor night and day. They decline all invitations to dinners, soirees, or parties. Much curiosity is felt to see the little Virginian (Wise) who has been making such a noise in the political world, but it is hardly gratified. If these Committee men, when they get back to Washington, can infect Congress with their business habits, there will be great hope for the transaction of some business. What is done, of course, we know not. We believe, however, that the Committee as yet are but working at the door of the Big Stable they have to cleanse; when they get in, we suspect the city will need no strong a ventillation as the gale gave us the other day.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9.

The Philadelphia packet-ship, sailed Dec. 24 from London, is just up. She brings us news a few days later.

We learn the Bank of Belgium has suspended payments, thus creating a good deal of consternation in Brussels, Liege, Antwerp, and other places, and materially affecting the manufacturing interests.

The election of a President and Vice Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies of France is also a matter of interest. M. Dupin had 163 votes, M. Pasy 178—4 votes lost. The bare success of M. Dupin the Ministry claim as theirs; but the Opposition are highly elated. The Opposition carried three Vice Presidents.

The Holland-Belgic question is not yet settled, and yet continues earnestly to attract public attention.

The steam-ship Liverpool made a good passage out in little more than fourteen days. The leading London journals publish the President's Message entire, the anti-ministerial presses attacking the Canadian part of it with some asperity and averring that it should not be satisfactory. The *Times* is moderate in comparison with the *Morning Herald*, which is some what outrageous.

The supply of grain in the British market is very light, and there is a slight rise. There seems to be a good deal of distress among the laboring classes, on account of the high price of flour.

The cotton market was in a somewhat unsettled state, but there had been a rise of from ¼d. to ½d. There was a good deal of dispute as to the state of the American crop, and the accounts were contradictory. The news has created no rise in New York, for all look to the *Great Western*, which, with her late dates, will settle something as to prices.

The name of Mr. Price appears among the passengers of the Liverpool, who tendered a gold snuff box to the captain. The nature of his voyage was not known in England at the last dates thence.

General Espartero has been appointed to the command of the Spanish royal guards.

A letter is published in the *London Courier*, which is stated to be the *project* of Lord Durham for the Canadas. Sir Francis Head has requested Lord Melbourne's permission to publish the official correspondence which led to his resignation.—Lord Melbourne replies he could not sanction a step so unusual.—*Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.*

Delaware Senator.—The committee of the Senate of Delaware to whom was referred the nomination of Dr. Maull to the Senate of the United States, as made by the House, have made a long report adverse to the separate action of the two House concluding with a resolution declaring that the Senate will not agree to any other mode of election than by a joint vote in convention. This being persisted in by the Senate will prevent any election this session.

Virginia.—The State debt of Virginia now amounts to $5,255,250. Beside which, the aggregate State subscriptions to various public works, for which the necessary appropriations are not yet made, amount to $3,320,000. So that the aggregate pecuniary liabilities of the Ancient Dominion may be said to amount to about eight millions and a half of dollars.

Carricature.—We have seen a most amusing Carricature, just published at the North, representing Mr. Forsyth stopping his nose and introducing to President Van Buren, the Marquis De Quashipompo, Envoy *Extraordinary*, and Minister Plenipotentiary from Hayti! This is the right way to treat the late specimen of united folly and wickedness on the part of the Abolitionists. Ridicule is a most formidable weapon.

Lusus Naturæ.—A Hog was killed in this vicinity, a few days ago, by Mr. Joshua R. Hinton, on opening which, they found attached to the Haslet, (so called,) *two Hearts*. This beats the Siamese Twins.—*Raleigh Register.*

Give him a Chance.—The Editor of a Western paper informs his readers, that he has the worst kind of fever and ague, and asks them to let him off from publishing his paper for one week, *to give him a chance to shake.*

Rents in Wall Street.—It is stated in the New York Evening Post that one of the front rooms in the building for the United States Bank in Wall street, not yet completed, has been leased for an annual rent of $4000.

It is stated in a Norfolk paper that Mr. Rives has declared his preference for Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency and that the avowal, which is said to have been made in a letter to Judge Brooke, Mr. Clay's old and valued friend, has been received with surprise by some of Mr. Rives' conservative friends. Why should it? To whom, but to Mr. Clay or to the whig candidate, whomsoever he may be, can the conservatives look for a candidate? They have given up, we presume, all idea of supporting Mr. Van Buren, and will not, we imagine be guilty of the folly of running a candidate of their own. To whom, then, are they to turn their eyes, but the whig candidate, be whom he may?

St. Augustine, Jan. 24.—Sixteen Indians Captured.—We learn by the arrival of an officer of the army from Fort Butler, last evening, that a detachment of three companies of dragoons, under Capt. Loyd J. Reall, left Fort Butler on a scout of seven days, and returned on the 21st, having captured 16 Indians. When near the Ahapopka, Lake he discovered an Indian trail which he followed up until he lost it, and halted. In a short time he heard a rifle, and on looking up he saw a turkey fall from a tree about 150 yards distant. His men were instantly extended and urged rapidly forward, when he succeeded in capturing the 16 Indians—2 men, 2 boys and the rest women and children.

Captain Reall's company has left for the Okefinokee swamp.

From the same source we learn that on the 20th, a party of 5 Indians, near Fort Brooke fired on a wagoner while with his team, and severely wounded him in the breast, but not so badly as to prevent his escape. In the wagon were a few bags of oats and corn; the latter they endeavored to carry off, and probably from fright, they were obliged to leave after carrying it about 100 yards. The oxen in the wagon were left unharmed. On the 21st, Capt. Tompkins came up with their camp and captured their camp equipage; the Indians effected their escape.

Posts, we understand, are to be re-established at Fort Pierce, (Indian River,) Fort Lauderdale and Key Biscayne. Active preparations are making for that purpose.

From Texas.—The steamer Cuba arrived yesterday from Galveston, whence she sailed the 15th instant, bringing dates from Houston to the 12th two numbers of the Telegraph of the 9th and 12th have come to hand, containing the proceedings of Congress, and a few items of news of a local character. Considerable excitement had been occasioned by an attack made in the Senate chamber upon a member of the Senate, Dr. S. H. Everett, by the surgeon general of the army, Dr. Ashbell Smith, in which there was a show of pistol and Bowie knife by the assailant, and a display of pugilism. The public were very indignant at the outrage, and a resolution was passed unanimously by the Senate requesting the President to remove Dr. Smith from his office as surgeon general.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Illinois.—By a letter from the seat of Government of this State, dated January 22d, we learn that on that day there was quite an excitement in the House of Representatives of the State, which ended as follows: A resolution declaring that "it is not the true policy of the United States to establish an Independent Treasury or a sub-Treasury system," was carried by ayes 46 to noes 40; "not to collect and disburse the public revenue in specie to the exclusion of the notes of specie-paying banks," was carried, 58 to 29. A resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of the State in Congress to vote against any law or resolution having for its object the adoption of the Independent or sub-Treasury system, in any form whatever, was carried, 46 to 40. There seemed to be no doubt entertained that these resolves would also pass the Senate.

Fresh Garden Seed.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Garden Seed, can be supplied by calling at the Post Office.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Feb. 8, 1839. 437tf

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Pearsall Thompson, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to sale, in the town of Charlotte, on Thursday, the 28th instant, a number of

Valuable Town Lots,

many of them handsomely improved. Several

NEGROES,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cows, Hogs, &c.

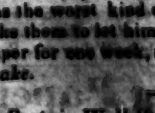
with many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale—and sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

J. D. BOYD, Trustee.

Feb. 11, 1839. 4t38

The Thorough-bred Horse,

FRANKLIN,



WILL stand the ensuing Season, part of his time in Charlotte and the remainder in other sections of this county. Persons wishing to raise fine Horses would do well to examine this Horse. Further particulars hereafter.

J. W. SIMMONS.
W. C. NEELY.

Feb. 11, 1839. 437tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Arrival and Departure of the Mail at Charlotte.

Northern Mail—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Southern Mail—Arrives Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Western Mail—Arrives Monday and Friday at 8 P. M. Departs Tuesday and Saturday at 3 A. M.

Camden Mail—Arrives Sunday and Friday at 7 P. M. Departs Sunday and Thursday at 7 A. M.

Wadesboro' Mail—Arrives Thursday at 11 A. M. Departs same day at 12 M.

Statesville Mail—Arrives Friday at 7 P. M. Departs Saturday at 6 A. M.

Providence Mail—Arrives Saturday at 7 P. M. Departs Friday at 6 A. M.

Steel Creek Mail—Arrives Thursday at 6 P. M. Departs Tuesday at 6 A. M.

Chester Mail—Arrives at 7 P. M. Departs Friday at 6 A. M.

Catawba Springs Mail—Arrives Monday at 6 P. M. Departs Tuesday at 6 A. M.

☞ All letters to be mailed must be in the office half an hour before the Hour of departure.

R. H. WILLIAMS, P. M.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Jno. Caldwell, Mr. IRA PARKS to Miss SUSAN E., daughter of widow Hannah Wallace.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property belonging to the Anglo American Gold Mining Company, at the Harris Mine, will take place on Friday, the 15th instant.

JOS. H. WILSON,
JAMES P. HENDERSON,
Trustees.

Feb. 11, 1839.

To the Readers of the Journal.

DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS are now for the first time offered to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent Counties. It is considered unnecessary here, to say much in praise of the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS, it may not, however, be amiss to give a short history of them. On the 16th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies.

Since their introduction into the United States they have constantly and rapidly increased in popularity, so much so, that in order to supply the great demand for them, Stores for their

—EXCLUSIVE SALE—

have been established in all parts of this Union, the first agency having been opened in Charleston, S. C., in December last. The very circumstance of their extraordinary sale and popularity rendering it necessary that FIFTEEN Stores SHOULD be KEPT for THEIR exclusive sale, added to the fact that ALL WHO USE RECOMMEND THEM, is proof positive of their health producing properties.

The Brandreth Pills are made entirely of Vegetable Extracts, known by long experience to be *perfectly* innocent, and yet more powerful as a purgative or cleanser of the alimentary canal, than than any other Medicine.

Their effect on the system is so easy, that it is a remarkable fact that the same dose may be given to an infant, or adult, without the possibility of doing any injury—but on the contrary, good.

By increasing the dose sufficiently, they can be made more powerfully to affect the whole frame, than the largest dose of Calomel,—and yet, in a few hours after the effect is over, no debility whatever is experienced. Instead of causing weakness, the body is stronger and could bear more fatigue. Where the

BRANDRETH PILLS ARE KNOWN,
CALOMEL IS NOT USED.

As a purifier of the blood, they are most invaluable in all cutaneous diseases, from whatever cause arising.

No care is required when using them. Eat and drink what you please, and have no fear of cold, or cold water; the body is positively less liable to cold after than before a dose.

My Pills have universally secured friends wherever they have been introduced; and I, Benjamin Brandreth, Doctor of Medicine, do believe them to possess all the properties I have attributed to them; and I have used them myself in my family and in an extensive practice for over ten years, and my experience has fully confirmed me in my opinion, that all diseases can be removed by these remedies which have a specific action on the organs of the stomach and bowels, and a general action on the system, such as my Pills have.

☞ Hundreds of testimonials of the cure of ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEVERS, OF ALL KINDS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, PILES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, SWELLED FEET AND LEGS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS OF EVERY KIND, ESPECIALLY OBSTRUCTIONS, RELAXATIONS, &c., have been received by Dr. Brandreth, and might be published here were there space. Plain and full directions accompany each box. Sold by WILLIAMS & BOYD, Charlotte. Agents will shortly be appointed in the neighboring towns.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Druggists, Apothecaries and Pedlars are never made agents.

Each authorized Agent has an ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE of AGENCY, signed by Dr. Brandreth.

CHARLESTON OFFICE TO MEETING near QUEEN STREET.

Principal office 241 Broadway, New York.

POETRY.

HOME.

BY MISS MARGARET M. DAVIDSON.

I would dy from the city, would fly from its care,
To my own native plains and my dearest so fair,
To the cool grassy shade and the streamlet bright,
Which reflects the pale moon in its bosom of light.
Again would I view the old cottage so dear;
Where I spented a babe, without sorrow or fear;
I would leave the great city so brilliant and gay,
For a peep at my home on this fair summer day,
I have friends whom I love, and would leave with regret,
But the love of my home, oh! 'tis fondest yet,
There a sister reposes, unconscious in death,
'Twas there she first drew, and there yielded her breath.
A father I love is away from me now,
Oh! could I but print a sweet kisson his brow,
Or smooth the grey locks to my fond heart so dear,
How quickly would I vanish such traces of a tear.
Attentive I listen to pleasure's gay call,
But my own happy home—it is dearer than all.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cross & Brawley was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th of January, 1839. All those having claims against said firm are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

G. CROSS.
E. H. BRAWLEY.

Having sold my interest in said firm to W. S. Norment and E. H. Brawley, all those indebted to the firm of Cross & Brawley will make payment to Norment & Brawley; and all those indebted to me individually are requested to settle immediately.

G. CROSS.

Feb. 5, 1839. 439

Dr. Wm. P. Jennings

HAVING returned to Charlotte, tenders his services to those who feel disposed to patronize him. He may always be found at his office, opposite the tavern formerly occupied by Capt. Jas. R. Neely, except when engaged.

Jan. 29, 1839. 435f

The Good Samaritan.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of —HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can then, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their cause, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever.—They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently together unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the health(ful) action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the sale and acrid kind:—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of the cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera*, by removing the thirty-two kinds by which these maladies are occasioned, and by promoting the total extirpation of the morbid contents. *Fevers of all kinds*, by promoting the blood in a regular, gentle, but certain manner, through the pores of perspiration, and by the thorough solution of all intestinal causes, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by driving and strengthening the kidneys and bladder organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the exciting cause of Gravel. After Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma and Consumption*, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases—*Scurvy, Ulcers and Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scorbutic Eruptions and Red Pimples*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all *Eruptive complaints. Sallow, Cloudy*, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. *Common Colds and Influenzas*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases. Piles, so as a remedy for this most distressing complaint, have hardly the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not forbear the use and unnecessary pressing of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the persons. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the stubborn *Jaundice to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, *Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the *rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches*, the *dizziness*, &c.—All persons who are *predisposed to apoplexy, palsy*, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a tablespoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled Constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be had on application at the Printing Office in Charlotte, where the Medicine is for sale.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Letters, *post paid*, will receive immediate attention.

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

To Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Cook. Enquire at this office.

Feb. 5, 1839. 439f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Guardian to William Lorenzo Alexander by the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Mecklenburg County, requests all persons having claims against the said Alexander to present them to him for settlement immediately; and this is to notify all persons not to trade with the said Alexander, as no contracts made, or debts contracted by him after this date, without my consent, will be allowed.

JOS. M'GINNIS, Guardian.

Feb. 1, 1839. 439

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of going into Business of his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has rented the Shop belonging to Mrs. HILL, where he is prepared to manufacture ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

Yankee and Piney WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for waggons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 30, 1839. 435f

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of A. & W. Alexander, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscribers tender their sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and would remind them that as the new year commences the business of the last year should be settled as soon as possible, and we hope our friends who have accounts will call and settle them either by Cash or Note, without further notice.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1839. 431tf

N. B. The Business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of *Alexander & Brothers* at the old stand, one door south of the Post Office, where they intend to keep a good stock of

GOODS,

and will sell on the most reasonable terms.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
WM. ALEXANDER.
C. T. ALEXANDER.

Jan. 1, 1839. 431tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of Fall and Winter

Goods,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

all of which are offered to purchasers upon terms the most accommodating. Those who intend to pay *CASH* will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine—more than an ordinary difference is now made between *CASH & CREDIT*.

We have a number of debts due us, contracted in 1837—it is expected of all such, that payment be made forthwith. Interest will positively be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing, and collections made without reserve after the 1st of January next.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838. 422tf

For Sale.

A TRACT of LAND situated in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of Davidson College, containing about two hundred acres. For further particulars inquire in Charlotte of

H. C. OWENS.

Nov. 14, 1838. 435tf

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, had the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experiments, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside those prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive pukeing and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*: certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 384f

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Tailoring.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the above BUSINESS, will carry it on under the firm of

GRAHAM
AND
JAMISON.

The best confidence is promised, that by their unremitted exertions, they will be able to execute all orders in their line with as much promptness and in as fashionable and workmanlike manner, as any other shop in these parts.

Persons who have never been with them are invited to try them and then judge for themselves.

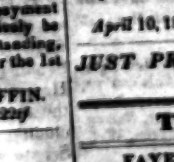
A. GRAHAM.
DAVID JAMISON.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1839. 437

P. S. Those indebted to me by open account are requested to close the same immediately by Cash or Note. Such accounts this notice will after that February Court, must not blame me if they should have to pay cost.

A. GRAHAM.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.



THOMAS TROTTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites those wishing

Goods or Work

in his line to give him a call. ☞ A first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

Nov. 28. 427tf

PLANTERS' HOTEL, Lancasterville, S. C.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of retiring permanently from the business in the village of Lancaster, takes this method of informing the public that his House is again open for the reception of

Travellers.

Drovers can be supplied with Lots for stock convenient to water, and Corn furnished at the market prices. Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their stay agreeable.

L. SECREST.

Nov. 7, 1838. 1438

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the Coach Making in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 30.

Brandy, Peach	$1	80	Feathers		45
do Apple		80	Iron		5½ a 6
Bacon	11 a 12		Molasses		36 a 40
Beeswax	25		Nails, cut		7½
Hale Rope	8 a 12½		Sugar, brown		9 a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½		Loaf		18 a 20
Cotton	16½ a 17		Lump		18
do Bagging	18 a 20		Salt		85 a 90
Corn	85 a 90		Wheat,	1 25 a	1 40
Flaxseed	$1 20 a $1 50		Whiskey		60 a 60
Flour	6½ a 7½		Wool		25 a 30

CHERAW—JANUARY 29.

Bacon	14 a 15	Iron	5 a 6½
Beeswax	20 a 22	Lard	12½ a 22
Bagging	18 a 23	Molasses	45 a 57
Bale Rope	10 a 12½	Oats	40 a 50
Coffee	12½ a 13½	Rice	5½ a 6½
Cotton	16 a 14	Sugar	10 a 12½
Corn	75 a 90	Salt, in sacks	93½ a 3½
Flour	6½ a 8	do bushel	81 a 81½
Feathers	40 a 45	Tallow	10 a 12

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 2.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 23	Corn,	a 81
Bale Rope	10 a 15	Oats	62 a 75
Bacon, round	14 a 20	Iron, Sweden	6 a 7
Butter, country	15 a 20	do English	5 a 6
Cotton	12 a 15½	Lard, New,	18 a 20½
Mackerel	8 a 16	Molasses, Cuba	48 a 50
Flour, Country	7½ a 8½	do N.O.	50 a 60

CHARLESTON—FEBRUARY 2.

Bacon	11 a 17	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 22	do No. 2	11 a 12
do Tow	14 a 16	do No. 3	7 a 7½
Bale Rope	9 a 12	Nails, cut	6½ a 6½
Cotton, upland	12 a 15½	Rice	4½ a 5
Coffee	12½ a 14	Salt, sacks	91½ a 1
Corn	91 a 91.5	do bulk	60 a 65
Flour,	6 a 6	do T. Island	60 a 65
Iron, Russia	5½ a 6	Sugars	7½ a 11
do Sweden	5 a 6	Loaf and Lump	14 a 16
Molasses, Cuba	31 a 33	Teas	55 a 91½
do N. O.	33 a 34	Tallow	11 a 12

Exchange at sight, on Boston, New York and Philadelphia, 30 days, ½ per cent prem.; 30 days, par; 60 days, ½ per cent discount.

Bank Checks on the North, 0 and 1 pr ct prem.

North Carolina money, 1 per ct discount.

Georgia Bank Bills, par a 1 per ct discount.

Building Business.

HAVING purchased G. W. Hanner's interest in the above business, it is important that all debts heretofore contracted should be settled by Cash or Note, as soon as possible, say by the February Court in Salisbury.

ANDW. MONTGOMERY.

Jan. 1, 1839. 431tf

Italian Spring Wheat.

JUST received and for sale two bushels White Italian Spring Wheat.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Dec. 18, 1838. 429tf

DR. PETERS' PILLS

THE increasing and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Drs. Peters' are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years intense application, as a professor, in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with tenesmus or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable PUBLIC BLESSING.

Without an exception in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and gained such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M.D., No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.
2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.
3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.
4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nauseating to retain, while they are most efficient to operate.
5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.
6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.
7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate and for any length of time.
8. Because, not withstanding their simplicity in millions, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.
9. Because they are an unfailing remedy in procuring a good appetite.
10. Because in cases of opium or dependence by their healthy influence on the excited nerves of the body, they have a most happy effect, in raising and invigorating the mind.
11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and griping.
12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick head-ache.
13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.
14. Because in their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.
15. Because when once introduced into a household, or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general consumption.
16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure unsolicited testimonies.
17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.
18. Because two, or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—one that, as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.
19. Because each individual pill is put up under the *immediate superintendence* of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of any interested agent.
20. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.
21. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise a voice against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if envy could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.
22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance—) ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however!) without the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no case is there more danger to be apprehended, or fatal which no few remedies have been discovered, as the case referred to.
23. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.
24. Because their virtues are acknowledged to stand pre-eminent, for their soothing influence upon young ladies while suffering from the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.
25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Leprosy of Skin, Piles, Chills, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general cleanser of human afflictions.

☞ Be careful and enquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills*. They are for sale in Charlotte at the Store of Williams & Boyd.

August 31, 1838. 416